

- X. *On the genus Xanthospilopteryx, Wallengren.* By WILLIAM F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in the Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington.

[Read February 4th, 1891.]

PLATE XV.

XANTHOSPILOPTERYX, *Wallengren.*

“(Noctua, Fabr., *Agarista*, Auct., ex parte). ”

“*Antennæ* graciles, in medio sensim crassiores, apice attenuatæ, arcuatæ. *Palpi* capite longiores, subadscendentes, articulo ultimo haud nutante, articulus medius et basalis conformes, squamosi, pilis rigidis infra instructi, ultimus tamen gracilis, per totam suam longitudinem conformis, apice rotundatus, pilis rigidis obsitus, articulo intermedio longitudine æqualis. *Oculi* nudi. *Frons* squamosa, obtusa, haud prominens. *Pedes* fere ut in *Agarista*, sed tibiæ squamosæ, pilis brevissimis rarioribus instructæ. *Alæ* anticæ elongatæ, apice rotundatæ; omnes infra læves. *Segmenta* 4 abdominis fasciculis brevissimis lateraliter instructa. *Abdomen* maris ante anum valde coarctatum; anus in utroque sexu barbatus. *Costæ* al. posticarum 9, ut in genere memorato; costæ 1—3 e trunco superiore, 4ta e costula transversa cellulæ, 5—7 ex angulo postico cellulæ, sed 7ma haud procul ab octavam egredientes. *Costæ* al. anticarum 11, costa 1ma e basi, 2—5 e trunco inferiore, 6—9 e trunco superiore, 10—11 iterum e basi, hæc tamen in ipso margine antico; costa 3tia ex angulo postico cellulæ, 4ta—5ta haud procul abhinc et costula transversa, sed intervalla inter costas 3—5 invicem æqualia; costa 6ta ex angulo antico cellulæ; costæ 7—8 ex angulo areolæ accessoriæ hæc triramosa et ramulos 2 in marginem anticum ramulumque unicum in marginem exteriorem emittens; costa 9na e latere antico cellulæ. *Cellula* in alis posticis dimidiam partem alæ non superat, sed in anticis partem bitrientalem fere attingit. *Areola* accessoria triangulata, lateribus inæqualibus, cellulam tertia parte superans. *Fam. Castnii.* *Species typica*, X. *Geryon*, Fabr., ex Africa interiore.”

TRANS. ENT. SOC. LOND. 1891.—PART II. (JUNE.)

The genus *Xanthospilopteryx* was founded by Wallengren in 1858, in the 'Öfversigt' of the Swedish Academy (p. 83). The typical species was *Noctua Geryon*, of Fabricius, but several species were at that time included under the names of *Geryon*, Fab., or *Euphemia*, Stoll; and as the actual species on which Wallengren founded his genus proved to be *Eusemia superba*, Butl., the latter becomes the true type.

Hitherto the species of *Xanthospilopteryx* have usually been included in the East Indian genus *Eusemia*, Dalm.* (*Episteme*, Hübn.), but the section represented by *Eusemia Euphemia*, auct., is exclusively confined to Tropical and Subtropical Africa, from Abyssinia to Caffraria and Natal. The presence of an accessory cell in the fore wings, and the shorter and thicker legs, the shorter claws, unexpanded tarsal joints, &c., amply justify the separation of *Xanthospilopteryx* from *Episteme*.

There are other species from Africa, and more especially Madagascar, described under *Eusemia*, which do not belong to *Xanthospilopteryx*, most of which belong to Prof. Westwood's genus *Rothia*; these I do not intend to discuss at present. No true *Xanthospilopteryx* appears to inhabit Madagascar.

The British Museum is very rich in species of this genus, which my friend and colleague Mr. Butler has just rearranged. The total number of species on our lists (including one or two doubtfully belonging to *Xanthospilopteryx*, and two new species described below) is 25, of which the Museum possesses no less than 18. Mr. Butler therefore agreed with me that it would be useful to give a short sketch of the species, most of which are described by English authors, and seem very little known abroad, as Mabille, in a paper on the subject in the 'Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France' (6), x., Bull., pp. cxxii—cxxiv, has just stated that he is only acquainted with 8 species of the group, 4 of which he describes as new; and that he has only been able to find descriptions of 5 species already described, one of which (*Eusemia contigua*, Walk.) is unknown to him.

The species of *Xanthospilopteryx* are handsome moths, measuring from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in expanse, according to the species. The fore wings† are usually longer than

* The type of *Episteme*, Hübn., or *Eusemia*, Dalm., is the Chinese *Noctua Lectrix*, Linn.

† I object to the American application of the ornithological

the hind wings, the apex rounded (rarely subacute), and the hind margin either regularly rounded or convex. The hind wings are regularly rounded, and more distinctly sinuated than the fore wings, and the fringes are entire or very slightly sinuated, and rather long for moths of comparatively large size.

Although the species are numerous and handsome, their colours and pattern are rather uniform. The fore wings are always black, with pale yellow, or more rarely, white spots, those nearest the hind margin often more or less connected, and sometimes coalescing (except the spot near the hinder angle) into one continuous band or blotch. The hind wings are usually of the bright crimson colour so common among African Lepidoptera (which is liable to fade to a yellowish shade), but more rarely distinctly yellow, or even white; and the fringes here also are sometimes narrowly edged with white, or other pale colour, towards the upper part of the hind margin. The abdomen generally extends a little beyond the hind wings, and is nearly always yellow, banded with black, and tufted at the extremity with yellow, or—in the males—usually with black.

The spotting of the fore wings is very uniform, and the ordinary spots may often be conveniently referred to by numbers. There is, firstly, a spot near the base of the cell, and sometimes continued below it (No. 1); a second, larger and more square, towards the end of the cell (No. 2); an irregularly-shaped spot below No. 2, often filling up the space between the median and submedian nervures (No. 3); a long dash on the inner margin, below No. 1 (No. 4); the apical spot (No. 5), which is sometimes broken up into a row of more or less contiguous spots (No. 5), and a spot towards the hinder angle (No. 6). No. 4 is sometimes represented by an irregular mark above, instead of below, the submedian nervure. There are usually some obsolete pale blue or plumbeous markings formed of scattered scales, and the tibiae are nearly always more or less yellow.

terms, "primaries" and "secondaries," to the wings of Lepidoptera, because they are in universal employment in another branch of Zoology in a totally different sense. Such an application of well-known scientific terms seems to me to be both unnecessary and inconvenient, and well deserving of rejection on the ground of pre-occupation.—W. F. K.

After these preliminaries, I will enumerate the known species of this genus, adding a short diagnosis of each.

Genus *XANTHOSPILOPTERYX*, Wallengr.

Wallengren, Öfv. Vet. Akad. Förh., xv., 83 (1858).

Eusemia, p. auct.

A. *Species with white markings on the fore wings.*

1. *Xanthospiloptyx Hornimani*, Druce.

Eusemia Hornimani, Druce, Ent. Mo. Mag., xvi., p. 269 (1880); Waterh., Aid, ii., pl. clv., fig. 5 (1885).

Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, with creamy white markings. Spot 1 expanded below as far as the submedian nervure; spots 2 and 3 large, sometimes connected with No. 1 by lines above the subcostal and submedian nervures; spot 4 wanting, spot 5 subparallel, hardly divided by the nervures; spot 6 small. Hind wings creamy white, with black borders; fringes concolorous; body black, dotted with white; anal tuft yellow.

Hab. Mongo-ma-Lobah (type); Cameroons and Isubu. B. M.

The only known species with white hind wings.

2. *Xanthospiloptyx (?) tigrina*, Druce.

Hespagarista tigrina, Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1882, p. 778, pl. lx., f. 4.

Metagarista (?) tigrina, Kirb., Cat. Lep. Het., i., p. 41, n. 2 (ined.).

Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, the 4 first spots replaced by 3 oblique stripes, the 2nd largest, the 2 basal ones inclining to buff; spot 5 divided below by the last nervure which intersects it; spot 6 small; a dull red suffused band before hind margin. Hind wings fulvous, with black borders, and white-spotted fringes; body black, sides of abdomen tawny on the basal half; apical half belted with white anal tuft black.

Hab. Cameroons and Old Calabar; Cameroons. B. M.

Mr. Butler considers this species to be allied to *Eusemia contigua*, Walk., but it appears to me to have more relationship to *Metagarista* or *Ægocera*. The peculiar dull red submarginal band on the front wings is found in no other species likely to be referred to *Xanthospilopteryx*.

3. *Xanthospilopteryx* (?) *Poggei*, Dew.

Eusemia Poggei, Dewitz, Mitth. Münch. Ent. Ver., iii., p. 31, pl. ii., f. 3 (1879).

Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Red, with broad black borders. Fore wings with a long black spot filled up with leaden, closing the cell; costa and inner margin narrowly bordered with black; hind margin with 4 or 5 white spots on the upper part, and one at the hinder angle, above which the border is deeply indented by the ground colour, and then runs up into it still more sharply. Hind wings with the fringes spotted with white (inner margin yellow in the figure); body black, spotted with white; abdomen with the basal two-thirds yellow in the middle above.

Hab. Guinea.

Recognisable at once from the red colour extending over the greater part of the wings, as in the similarly-coloured African genera *Phægorista*, *Aletis*, &c. The colour of the body may indicate some affinity to *X. (2) tigrina*. (While actually passing these pages for press, I have seen a specimen of a new species from East Africa, allied to *X. Poggei*).

4. *Xanthospilopteryx pallida*, Walk.

Eusemia pallida, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 51, n. 9 (1854); Butl., Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 10, pl. v., f. 3 (1877).

Exp. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, with markings of a somewhat yellowish white. Hind wings red, with black borders. Apices pure white. Spots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 placed as usual; spot 5 broken into 4 small spots, placed 2 together near the costa, and 2 together opposite the middle of the hind margin; body black, abdomen ringed with yellow.

Hab. Old Calabar; Cameroons. B. M.

In the type the white and red markings have faded to buff, but the former are still distinctly white on the under surface.

5. *Xanthospilopteryx niveosparsa*, Westw.

Eusemia niveosparsa, Westw., Oates' Matabele-Land,
p. 355 (1881).*

Exp. 3 in.

Perhaps a variety of the last; described as having 7 small white spots on the fore wings; it would appear that the submarginal spots consist of one near the costa and a double one between this and the hinder angle. In *E. pallida* the former is double, and there is an additional spot at the hinder angle.

Hab. Cameroons.

6. *Xanthospilopteryx æmulatrix*, Westw.

Eusemia æmulatrix, Westw., Oates' Matabele-Land,
p. 355 (1881).

Exp. $2\frac{1}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Very similar to the last two species, but the pale spots of a rather yellower white, and spot 5 forming a band divided only by the nervures into 5 spots.

Hab. Congo. B. M.

7. *Xanthospilopteryx* (?) *terminatis*, Walk.

Eusemia terminatis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., vii.,
p. 1587, n. 16 (1854).

Anaphela terminatis, Kirb., Cat. Lep. Het., i., p. 25,
n. 17 (ined.).

Exp. 2 in.

Fore wings rather long, with white spots arranged nearly as in *X. pallida*, and with some smaller bluish spots near the base. Hind wings yellow, with rather broad black borders; body black; head and thorax spotted with white; abdomen banded with yellow in front, and (narrowly) with white behind. Anal tuft yellow.

Hab. ——. B. M.

I am doubtful whether this species really belongs to *Xanthospilopteryx*, but mention it because it is placed there in the Museum Collection.

* All the species of *Eusemia* described in the work above quoted belong to *Xanthospilopteryx*, except, perhaps, *E. glossutrix*, which I have excluded from the present paper; it is purplish black, with a straw-coloured marking on the front wings, and white borders to the hind wings. It is said to inhabit S.E. Africa.

- B. *Species with ochraceous or yellow markings on the fore wings.* (In one or two species included in Section a, the white colour sometimes inclines towards yellow.)

a. *Hind wings with a conspicuous red or orange spot on the border near anal angle.*

This little group of two or three species is at present unrepresented in the Museum Collection.

8. *Xanthospilopteryx perdix*, Druce.

Eusemia perdix, Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1887, p. 668 (1888).

Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, with orange-yellow spots, nearly as in *X. superba*, Butl., but with the basal spots coalescing into a basal band, and the apical spot narrower. Hind wings bright carmine, with black borders, and a red spot near the anal angle.

Hab. East-Central Africa; Manbria; Delagoa Bay.

9. *Xanthospilopteryx Eoa*, Mab.

Eusemia Eoa, Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, vol. x., p. cxxiii. (1890).

Wings black. Fore wings with 3 rows of orange-yellow spots; a long basal spot, 3 intermediate, and a large apical one. Hind wings red, with a black border, enclosing an orange spot, divided by a fold, near the anal angle.

Hab. —?

Perhaps the same as *X. perdix*.

10. *Xanthospilopteryx mozambica*, Mab.

Eusemia mozambica, Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, vol. x., p. cxxiii. (1890).

Resembles *X. Eoa*, but the basal band of the fore wings is longer and narrower, and the apical spot broader. Hind wings with the black border broader, extending in a point along the first branch of the submedian; and a black band descends from the costa to the front of the cell.

Hab. Mozambique.

aa. *Hind wings with the border unspotted.*

b. *Apical spot replaced by a series of separate spots.*

11. *Xanthospilopteryx longipennis*, Walk.

Eusemia longipennis, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 51, n. 9 (1854); Butl., Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 10, pl. v., f. 5 (1877).

Exp. 3—3½ in.

Fore wings long, narrow, and rather pointed, black, with dull yellow spots; spot 1 very small or wanting, and spot 5 replaced by a series of 5 long well-separated spots, of which the 4th is the longest. Hind wings salmon-colour, with broad black borders, into which the ground colour projects rather sharply; tips of all the wings with the fringe white; abdomen, except at the tip, clothed with dirty yellowish hairs.

Hab. Congo. B. M.

The shape, the obsolete basal spot, and the well-separated apical band of spots, easily distinguish this species from any other, except, perhaps, the following.

bb. *Apical spot not distinctly divided.*

12. *Xanthospilopteryx nigridora*, Mab.

Eusemia nigridora, Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 6, vol. x., p. cxxiii. (1890).

Fore wings black, with 2 rows of yellow spots; one median, formed of 2 spots, and one apical, formed of 5 confluent spots, the lower one only somewhat isolated. Hind wings red, with a very wide black border; fringe white, stained with black in the middle; body black.

Hab.—?

Seems to differ from *X. longipennis* in the black body, whiter fringes, less divided apical spot, and (possibly) in the absence of spots 1, 4, and 6.

C. *Spot 1 forming a transverse band at the base; no streak (spot 4) on the inner margin.*

13. *Xanthospilopteryx (?) contigua*, Walk.

Eusemia contigua, Walk., Cat. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 50, n. 7 (1854); Butl., Ill. Lep. Het. B. M., i., p. 10, t. 4, f. 8 (1877).

Exp. $1\frac{2}{3}$ in.

Fore wings black, with an oblique yellow band near the base, a transverse spot before the end of the cell, a long subapical spot, the lowest part nearly separated by a nervure; and spot No. 6 very small; fringes white at tips of fore wings. Hind wings salmon-red, with black borders. Head and thorax black, spotted with white; abdomen greyish brown, with narrow white rings.

Hab.—?. B. M.

A small species, which cannot be mistaken for any other. In pattern it slightly resembles *X. tigrina*, Druce.

14. *Xanthospilopteryx africana*, Butl.

Eusemia africana, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (4), xv., p. 142 (1875).

E. meretrix, Westw., Oates' Matabele-Land, p. 355 (1881).

Exp. $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black with yellow spots, basal spot forming a short band from the subcostal to the submedian nervure; spots Nos. 2 and 3 of nearly equal size; apical spot long, deeply indented on the inside, near the lower end; spot 6 small. Hind wings crimson, with black borders; fringes white at the tips of all the wings. Body black; head, thorax, and extreme base of fore wings spotted with white or bluish white; abdomen belted with yellow.

Hab. Natal, Zulu. B. M.

15. *Xanthospilopteryx indecisa*. (Pl. XV., fig. 1).

Eusemia indecisa, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (6), vii., p. 50 (1891).

Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{3}$ in.

Very similar to *X. africana*; the spots on the fore wings are of a more ochreous yellow, and the apical spot is not indented on the inner side.

Hab. Kanderu, Central Africa. B. M.

cc. *Spot 1 not continued much below the median nervure.*

d. *Apical spot with the lower end cut off by a nervure.*

16. *Xanthospilopteryx Geryon*, Fabr.

Noctua Geryon, Fabr., Spec. Ins., ii., p. 216, n. 37 (1781),

Noctua Euphemia, Stoll, Pap. Exot., iv., pl. 345, fig. A (1782).

Eusemia Euphemia, Butl., Ent. Mo. Mag., xii., p. 120 (1875).

E. xanthopyga, Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. France (6), x., p. cxxiv. (1890).

E. nugatrix, Westw., Oates' Matabele-Land, p. 356 (1881).

Exp. 2—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, with the usual 6 ochreous spots rather large, the apical one moderately broad, and indented within on its lower extremity; there are also frequently several smaller ones at the base, chiefly on the costa. Hind wings red, with black borders; tips of all the wings with white fringes. Body black; head spotted with white; abdomen belted with yellow; thorax with a collar of 4 yellow tufts in front.

Hab. Ashanti, Guinea, White Nile. B. M.

The oldest known species, well-characterised by the yellow collar, which is indicated in Stoll's figure. The locality he gives is Amboina, which, of course, is an error. The specimens from Sierra Leone and the White Nile agree best with his figure; those from the Gambia and Ashanti are smaller, and agree better with the description of *X. nugatrix*, Westw., which hardly appears to be a distinct species.

17. *Xanthopilopteryx Fatima*, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 2).

Eusemia Euphemia, Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. France (2), x., p. cxxiv. (1890).

Exp. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Male. Intermediate between *X. Geryon* and *X. superba*. Fore wings black, with ochraceous spots as in the former species, except towards the base. Spot 1 forms the first of a series of 4, the 3rd and 4th linear, running obliquely to the inner margin, the 4th nearly obsolete; the base of the costa is marked with 3 small bluish white spots, followed by a streak of the same colour; another small bluish spot stands at the base, below the subcostal nervure; and there are 2 small ochraceous spots between this and the oblique series. Hind wings red, with black border. Under side similar, but fewer small basal spots, and spots 2 and 3 united into one continuous band. Head and thorax black, spotted with white; no yellow collar; yellow tufts above base of abdomen;

abdomen banded with yellow ; anal tuft black ; legs black, striped with yellow, and spotted with white ; femora white below.

Hab. Taita, E. Africa. B. M.

18. *Xanthospilopteryx incongruens*, Butl. (Pl. XV.,
fig. 6 ♂, fig. 7 ♀).

Eusemia incongruens, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.,
1878, p. 381.

Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Fore wings black, with ochraceous markings. Hind wings reddish orange or yellow (perhaps faded), with black borders. Markings nearly as in *X. Fatima*, but the bluish costal streak is wanting ; spot 1 has only one other below it, above the submedian nervure ; and the apical spot is subparallel, and not distinctly indented on the inside.

Hab. Abyssinia. B. M.

19. *Xanthospilopteryx superba*, Butl.

Eusemia superba, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (4), xv., p. 141,
pl. xiii., f. 3 (1875).

Xanthospilopteryx Geryon, Wallengr., Vet. Akad. Handl.
(2), v. (4), p. 7 (1865).

Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Resembles the last two species, but spot 1 is larger, crossing the median nervure, and instead of spot 4 being a long dash on the inner margin, it is an irregular spot, running obliquely upwards across the submedian nervure towards No. 1 ; the apical spot is broad, and not indented, and the base of the costa is marked with about 4 small white spots, under which stand 1 white one towards the base, and 2 yellow ones beyond. Hind wings red, with a black border, which deeply indents the ground colour. Instead of a yellow collar, there is a yellow tuft on each side above the base of the abdomen.

Hab. Zulu, Port Natal. B. M.

As explained above, this species is the type of the genus.

20. *Xanthospilopteryx Thruppi*, Butl. (Pl. XV., fig. 5).

Eusemia Thruppi, Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1885,
p. 775 (1886).

Exp. $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Resembles *X. superba*, but the head and thorax are marked with

orange, not white, spots, and all the small spots near the base of fore wings are ochraceous. Hind wings rose-colour below the median nervure and orange-tawny above, but perhaps faded; abdomen rufous.

Hab. Somali. B. M.

The rufous abdomen at once distinguishes this species.

21. *Xanthospilopteryx pardalina*, Walk.

Eusemia pardalina, Walk., Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow, i., p. 329, pl. v., f. 1 (1869).

E. ochracea, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (4), xv., p. 142 (1875).

Fore wings black, with ochraceous spots; spots 1, 2, 3 and 6 more uniform in size than usual; spot 5 hardly indented within; an additional small spot above the submedian nervure between spots 1 and 4. Hind wings orange-tawny, with a black border, which indents the ground colour before the anal angle. Head and thorax black, spotted with white; base of costa with 2 or 3 small white spots; and one or two other small yellow spots below them; abdomen banded with black and yellow.

Hab. Congo. B. M.

Easily known by the orange-tawny hind wings.

22. *Xanthospilopteryx adulatrix*, Westw.

Eusemia adulatrix, Westw., Oates' Matabele-Land, p. 355, pl. α, fig. 1, pl. η, f. 3, 3a, 3b (1881).

Exp. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Head and body black, and, as well as the base of fore wings, spotted with yellow, spot 1 being hardly larger than the others; spots 2 and 3 contiguous, forming a band, reaching nearly to the inner margin, on which spot 4 stands; spot 5 subparallel, slightly constricted in the middle; spot 6 rather large. Hind wings red, with black borders; abdomen banded with black and yellow.

Hab. "Prope Tati et Gavailo fluv."

Distinguished by the continuous central band, and (according to the figure) by the yellow spots on the head and thorax, which are represented by white ones in the allied species.

23. *Xanthospilopteryx Butleri*, Walk. (Pl. XV., fig. 4).*Eusemia Butleri*, Walk., Char. Lep. Het., p. 111 (1869).Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Black; head, thorax, and base of fore wings, with small white spots; spot 1 well-marked, spot 2 the first of a band of 3, running to the hind margin; apical spot subparallel, hardly indented, spot 6 of moderate size. Hind wings crimson, with black borders; abdomen belted with orange.

Hab. Natal. B. M.24. *Xanthospilopteryx Aisha*, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 3).Exp. nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Female. Fore wings black, with ochraceous spots of the same shade as in *E. superba*, Butl.; 3 small spots at the base of the costa, and 2 below the median nervure; just beyond there is a quadrate spot (No. 1) crossing the cell, and extending just above the subcostal nervure; and 2 smaller ones, resting on the submedian nervure; beyond these are 3 more spots (3—5), larger and oblong, one crossing the cell, and extending just above the submedian nervure; another placed obliquely, and rather beyond it, above the submedian nervure, and a smaller one, nearly below the first, on the inner margin. Nearer the apex is a long oblique band (5), not divided by the nervures, but constricted in the middle; and near the hinder angle is a pentagonal spot (6), with the point projecting outwards. Scattered pale blue scales form rather indistinct spots and lines at the base of the cell, and between the large spots in the cell, as well as a streak near the base, resting on the submedian nervure, and another between the median and submedian nervures, beyond the two basal spots resting on the latter. Fringes black, slightly shading into grey beneath, with a buff line at the apex. Posterior wings crimson, with a moderately broad black border, slightly sinuated on the inner side, and projecting into the wing before the anal angle; fringes ochraceous at the tip. Body black; head and thorax spotted with white; abdomen banded and tufted with yellow; legs yellow, spotted with black; tarsi ringed with black and white. Under side of fore wings with an ochraceous dash above the submedian nervure at the base, 2 spots beyond in the cell, a large spot in the cell, and another below, meeting it in a point; and the subapical band and spot at the anal angle nearly as above, but rather larger.

Hab. Masai Land (*H. C. V. Hunter*). B. M.

Nearest to *E. Butleri*, Walker, but considerably larger, and the spots of the fore wings larger in proportion, and differently arranged; thus, *E. Butleri* has a row of 3 spots arranged in a regular curve before the subapical band, instead of the 2nd being projected obliquely forward, as in *X. Aisha*, and the 3rd on the inner margin is less disproportionately small.

25. *Xanthospilopteryx pentelia*, Druce.

Eusemia pentelia, Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1887, p. 668 (1888).

Exp. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Fore wings rather pointed, black, with ochraceous spots; 4 in a square towards the base, apical spot subparallel, hardly indented; spot 6 rather large. Hind wings salmon-red, with black borders. Head and thorax black, spotted with white; abdomen belted with black and yellow.

Hab. Delagoa Bay. B. M.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

FIG. 1. *Xanthospilopteryx indecisa*.

2. *X. Fatima*.

3. *X. Aisha*.

4. *X. Butleri*.

5. *X. Thruppi*.

6. *X. incongruens*, ♂.

7. „ ♀.